**Amendments to the Claims**

1. (currently amended) A ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol for delivery of ~~olanzapine consisting of a condensation aerosol~~ a drug selected from the group consisting of olanzapine, trifluoperazine, haloperidol, loxapine, risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, promazine, thiothixene, chlorpromazine, droperidol, prochlorperazine and fluphenazine,

~~a.~~ wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by ~~volatilizing a thin layer of olanzapine~~ heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, ~~having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient~~ to produce a ~~heated~~ vapor of ~~olanzapine~~ the drug, and condensing the ~~heated~~ vapor ~~of olanzapine~~ to form a condensation aerosol ~~particles,~~

~~b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are~~ characterized by less than ~~5% olanzapine~~ 10% drug degradation products by weight, and

~~c. the condensation aerosol has~~ an MMAD of less than ~~3 microns~~ 5 microns.

2. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of at least~~ greater than $10^9$ particles per second.

3. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of at least~~ greater than $10^{10}$ particles per second.

4.-33. (cancelled)

34. (currently amended) A method of producing ~~olanzapine~~ a drug selected from the group consisting of olanzapine, trifluoperazine, haloperidol, loxapine, risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, promazine, thiothixene, chlorpromazine, droperidol, prochlorperazine and fluphenazine, in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer ~~coating of olanzapine~~ containing the drug, on a solid support, ~~having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the olanzapine to form a heated~~ to produce a vapor of the ~~olanzapine~~ drug, and

b. ~~during said heating, passing air~~ providing an air flow through the ~~heated~~ vapor ~~to produce~~ to form a condensation aerosol ~~particles of the olanzapine comprising~~ characterized by less than ~~5% olanzapine~~ 10% drug degradation products by weight, and ~~an aerosol having~~ an MMAD of less than ~~3 microns~~ 5 microns.

35. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of~~ greater than $10^9$ particles per second.

36. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 35, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of~~ greater than $10^{10}$ particles per second.

37.-78. (cancelled)

79. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

80. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

81. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 80, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 and 3 microns.

82. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

83. (new) The condensation aerosol according to claim 82, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

84. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

85. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is olanzapine.

86. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is trifluoperazine.

87. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is haloperidol.

88. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is loxapine.

89. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is risperidone.

90. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is clozapine.

91. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is quetiapine.

92. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is promazine.

93. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is thiothixene.

94. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is chlorpromazine.

95. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is droperidol.

96. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is prochlorperazine.

97. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is fluphenazine.

98. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

99. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

100. (new) The method according to Claim 99, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

101. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

102. (new) The method according to Claim 101, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

103. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

104. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is olanzapine.

105. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is trifluoperazine.

106. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is haloperidol.

107. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is loxapine.

108. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is risperidone.

109. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is clozapine.

110. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is quetiapine.

111. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is promazine.

112. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is thiothixene.

113. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is chlorpromazine.

114. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is droperidol.

115. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is prochlorperazine.

116. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is fluphenazine.

117. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of olanzapine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing olanzapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of olanzapine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5

olanzapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

118. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of trifluoperazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing trifluoperazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trifluoperazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trifluoperazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

119. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of haloperidol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing haloperidol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of haloperidol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% haloperidol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

120. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of loxapine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing loxapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of loxapine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% loxapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

121. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of risperidone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing risperidone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of risperidone, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% risperidone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

122. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of clozapine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing clozapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clozapine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clozapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

123. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of quetiapine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing quetiapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of quetiapine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% quetiapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

124. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of promazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing promazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of

promazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% promazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

125. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of thiothixene, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing thiothixene, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of thiothixene, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% thiothixene degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

126. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of chlorpromazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing chlorpromazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlorpromazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorpromazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

127. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of droperidol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing droperidol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of droperidol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% droperidol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

128. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of prochlorperazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing prochlorperazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of prochlorperazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% prochlorperazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

129. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of fluphenazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing fluphenazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluphenazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluphenazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

130. (new) A method of producing olanzapine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing olanzapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of olanzapine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% olanzapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

131. (new) A method of producing trifluoperazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing trifluoperazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trifluoperazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trifluoperazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

132. (new) A method of producing haloperidol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing haloperidol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of haloperidol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% haloperidol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

133. (new) A method of producing loxapine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing loxapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of loxapine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% loxapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

134. (new) A method of producing risperidone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing risperidone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of risperidone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% risperidone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

135. (new) A method of producing clozapine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing clozapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clozapine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clozapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

136. (new) A method of producing quetiapine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing quetiapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of quetiapine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by

less than 5% quetiapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

137. (new) A method of producing promazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing promazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of promazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% promazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

138. (new) A method of producing thiothixene in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing thiothixene, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of thiothixene, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% thiothixene degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

139. (new) A method of producing chlorpromazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing chlorpromazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlorpromazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorpromazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

140. (new) A method of producing droperidol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing droperidol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of droperidol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% droperidol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

141. (new) A method of producing prochlorperazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing prochlorperazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of prochlorperazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% prochlorperazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

142. (new) A method of producing fluphenazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing fluphenazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of

fluphenazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluphenazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.